

The Civil-Rights Bill Declared Null and Void by the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—The Supreme Court of the United States rendered a decision to-day in the five civil rights cases submitted on printed arguments about a year ago. The titles of these cases and the States from which they came are as follows: No. 1 United States against Murray Stanley, from the United States circuit court, district of California; No. 2, United States against Michael Ryan, from the United States circuit court, district of California; No. 3, United States against Samuel Nichols, from the United States circuit court, Western district of Missouri; No. 26, United States against Samuel D. Singleton, from the United States circuit court for the Southern district of New York; and No. 28, Richard A. Robinson and wife against the Memphis and Charleston Railroad company from the United States circuit court for the district of Tennessee. These cases were all based on the first and second sections of the civil-rights act of 1875, and were respectively prosecutions under that act for not admitting certain colored persons to equal accommodations and privileges in inns or hotels, in railroad cars and in theatres. The defense set up in every case was the alleged unconstitutionality of the law. The first and second section of the act which were the parts directly in controversy, are as follows:

SEC. 1. That all the persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall be entitled to the full enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land and on water, in theatres and other places of amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law, and applicable alike to every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

The second section provides that any person who violates the first section shall be liable to a forfeiture of \$500 for each offense, to be recovered in civil action, and also to a penalty of from \$500 to \$1,000 fine or imprisonment from thirty days to one year, to be enforced by criminal prosecution. Exclusive jurisdiction is given to the district and circuit courts of the United States in cases arising under the law.

The rights and privileges claimed by and denied to colored persons in these cases were full and equal accommodations in hotels, in ladies' cars on railway trains, and in the dress circle in theatres.

THE COURT'S DECISION. The court in a long and carefully prepared opinion by Justice Bradley, holds:

1. That congress had no constitutional authority to pass the section in question under either the thirteenth or fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

2. That the fourteenth amendment is prohibitory upon States only, and the legislation authorized to be adopted by congress for enforcing that amendment is not direct legislation on matters respecting which States are prohibited from making or enforcing certain laws or doing certain acts, but is corrective legislation necessary or proper for counteracting and redressing the effect of such law or acts; that in forbidding States, for example, to deprive any person of liberty or property without due process of law and giving power to enforce this prohibition, it was not intended to give congress power to provide due process of law for the protection of life, liberty, and property (which embrace almost all subjects of legislation), but to provide modes of redress for counteracting the operation and effect of State law obnoxious to the prohibition.

3. That the thirteenth amendment gives no power to Congress to pass the sections referred to, because that amendment relates only to slavery and involuntary servitude, which it abolishes, and gives Congress power to pass laws for its enforcement; that this power only extends to the subject-matter of the amendment itself—namely, slavery and involuntary servitude, and the necessary incidents and consequences of those conditions; that it has nothing to do with different races or colors, but only refers to slavery, the legality of different races and classes of citizens being provided for in the fourteenth amendment, which prohibits States from doing anything to interfere with such equality; that it is no infringement of the thirteenth amendment to refuse to any person equal accommodations and privileges at an inn or place of public entertainment, however it may be violative of his legal rights; that it imposes upon him no badge of slavery or involuntary servitude, which implies some sort of subjection of one person to another, and the incapacity incident thereto, such as inability to hold property, to make contracts, to be parties in court, etc., and that if the original civil rights act which abolished these incapacities might be supported by the thirteenth amendment it does not therefore follow that the act of 1874 can be supported by it.

4. That this decision affects only the validity of the law in States, and not in territories of the District of Columbia, where the legislative power of congress is unlimited, and it does undertake to decide what congress might or might not do under the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the several States, this not being drawn with any such view.

5. That it is the opinion of the court that the first and second acts of

Congress of March 1, 1875, entitled "An act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights," are unconstitutional and void, and judgment should be rendered upon the indictments accordingly.

JUSTICE HARLAN DISSENTED. At the conclusion of the reading of Judge Bradley's opinion, which occupied more than an hour Justice Harlan said that under ordinary circumstances and in an ordinary case he should hesitate to set up his individual opinion in opposition to his eight colleagues but in view of what he thought of the people of this country wished to accomplish, what they tried to accomplish, and what they believed they had accomplished by means of this legislation, he must express his dissent from the opinion of the court. He had not time since hearing that opinion to prepare a statement of the grounds of his dissent, but he should prepare and file one as soon as possible, and in the meantime he desired to put upon record this expression of his individual judgment.

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Skeleton of Giteau, the Assassin

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The following appeared in the *Gazette* to-day:

The skeleton of the late Charles J. Giteau, assassin of President Garfield, having been formally turned over to the surgeon general, is exhibited in an upright glass case situated in the north end of the Army Medical Museum Hall, on Tenth street. A reporter of the *Gazette*, having received a "pointer" to that effect last evening, started off for the museum to investigate the matter. Passing by large cases full of skulls, arms, pickled babies, and other curiosities of humanity, the upright case was reached. It was perfectly new, and glistened under a recent coat of shining varnish. The interior was decorated with four human skeletons, suspended by their skulls and glistening in their snowy whiteness. Two of the largest skeletons, one of which is Giteau's, bore no labels. The smaller ones were placarded, "Negro girl" and "Skeleton of a boy." Of the former, that of the assassin can be easily distinguished by its height. Giteau was five feet nine inches or five feet ten inches. The purpose of putting other skeletons in the case was doubtless to prevent suspicion. A close scrutiny of Giteau's bones showed that each distinct portion had been marked with a very small letter "D" in indelible ink by the museum authorities, probably as a means of identification in case they are ever stolen. Another noticeable feature was a slight stoop of the shoulders, which those who saw the man will recognize at once. The reporter turned to the gentleman who gave him the information and asked where the head was kept.

"The head was skinned after the autopsy," he replied; "it was then stuffed, sewed up, and pickled in alcohol, and is now in this building, would you like to see it?"

The reporter answered affirmatively, and was taken to a room in the northern part of the museum, where he was shown the head which planned the second presidential assassination in the United States. The preservation was remarkable, and showed the perfect expression of Giteau's face as he dropped into eternity, with the final words of the doggerel hymn on his lips.

"What was done with his flesh?" queried the reporter. "Was it thrown into the sewer, as published?"

"No, it was not," he replied. "Giteau's flesh was cremated in this building at noon of November 27, 1882, after it had been stripped from the skeleton."

"How?"

"It was shoveled into the furnace above, and the ashes now grace some ash heap in the suburbs of Washington."

Extreme Tired Feeling.

A lady tells us "the first bottle has done my daughter a great deal of good, her food does not distress her now, nor does she suffer from that extreme tired feeling which she did before taking Hood's Sarsaparilla." A second bottle effected a cure. No other preparation contains such a concentration of vitalizing, enriching, purifying and invigorating properties as Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Facts.

Boston is the heaviest-taxed city in the world.

There are 2,400 counties in the Union. The land of the free is divided into 30,000 townships.

Municipal debts have increased 136 per cent. since 1870.

State debts have decreased 25 per cent. in the past decade.

Washington City owes a per-capita debt of \$127.

More English than Irish immigrate to this country.

The West has 124,000 factories. The percentage of foreign-born citizens is continually growing less.

There are 311 cities of 7,500 inhabitants in this country.

The debt of the cities of the United States aggregate over \$600,000,000.

Why go about with that aching head? Try Ayer's Pills. They will relieve the stomach, restore the digestive organs to healthy action, remove the obstructions that depress nerves and brain, and thus cure your headache permanently.

A Run on a Drug Store.

Never was such a rush made for any drug store as is now at J. C. Saur's for a Trial Bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. All persons affected with asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, severe coughs or any affection of the throat and lungs, can get a trial bottle of this great remedy free, by calling at above drug store. Regular size \$1.

A couple of pickpockets followed a gentleman for some blocks, with a view of availing themselves of the first opportunity to relieve him of his purse. He suddenly turned into a lawyer's office. "What shall we do now?" asked one. "Wait for the lawyer," said the other.

B. B. Time Tables.

WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RY

Time Card taking effect Sunday, Aug. 12.

GOING EAST.

No. 1—Through Express..... 8:52 a.m.

No. 2—Through Express..... 9:15 p.m.

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Lumber, 50,000 feet of each kind of Lumber taken in

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Also 50 cords of Good Black Ash Shingle Bolts 3 ft

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Highest market price paid for all kinds of lumber

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TO

TEACHERS!

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county, Ohio, will hold meetings for the exam-</